TRIES MENUCLEUPOID.

The program is the second of the program is the secon Let them take facts as they are. Your States had already secoded. In a few days more three others would be eat of the Union. In that case more than five millions of people will repudiate our authority, and if tony attempted searcion upon any one of these the return and southern States would olike. How absurd it was, then, so take of coordion, and to treat sorb a movement as merely rebellion. If it be called rebellion, then the motivasty arcse to treat with them by negotiation. Pouce could only be restored and the Camelton or constructed upon ar equality of rights, equal to both sections and with full protection for their slave property. These ribers are child up a reconstruction, of a ringle federal government on similar principes as the present, or as a league of a separate and independent

confederacies, be did not know; but at all events they could go on as under the present constitution, peacefully developing their natural recources and weaths, and is this way shey would become more perfect and more permanent organizations. The non-elaveholding portion of the people progressing within their own section, while the alavcholding States would pursue a like course of prosperity and progress; within their own section, both acting on an expansive national policy, a mutual course of policy as regarded the customs and peetal arrangements, being merely a defensive league against all the world. They could thus have all the advantages. They should have free national intercourse, and thus they would consolidate their strength against all foreign foes, such as was provided for by the present constitution. Thus they would secure for each confederacy internal peace and national independence, and be free from the pose bility of any influence or dissension about the interest of slavery. This would be a major advance to wards the great American idea of perfect self-government than they had yet attained.

Mr. Gernary, (esp.) of Ohlo, representing part of Cincionati, said that its citizens and those oposing in Kentucky lived on terms of most friendly intercourse, and come what may they will maintain that condition of affairs. Those whom he represented were fir the constitution and at any cost. He spoke of the setzure of forts, magazines, &c., and to crown all the South Carolina authorities have fired into a vessel in the service of the United States, carrying at her masthead that fing which everywhere is a shield of protection. The South has insulted and treated Northern men as conquered people. Merchants of Cincinnati have been ordored home by Louisian for no other reason than upholding a Presidential candidate of their own schole. We should stop this work of traitors, and, vindicate the laws. They must prevail, and the government must put down traitors by its strong arm. Forbearance has ceased to be a cirtue. He

	Ji.	Out	harte
Arms.	4.7	200	24
42 pounder fron gons.		4	
32 pounder iron guns		ph.	-
24 pounder fron guns		14	-
Eight inch iron columbiads		22	-
Eight inch iron seacoast how tyers		4	_
24 pounder iron flank bowitzers		-	_
12 pounder brass field howitzers		Name .	166.00
Six pounder brass field guns	4	miss	Pine.
Six pounder old iron fleid guns		-	2
24 pounder old fron field howitzers	-	-	5
Fint lock muskets, calibre 69	int.	-	500
Flint lock muskets, altered to percussion		-	5.720
Percussion muskets, calibre 69			1.693
Percussion rifles, calibre 54		100	2.808
Same altered, with long range sights		44	6
Flint lock Hall's rifles		-100	566
Percussion rifled carbines	-	-	4
Percussion carbines		Table .	- 19
Flint lock pistols		166	815
Percussion pistols		-	300
STATEMENT OF ALMS DISTRIBUTED BY BALL	HENCE	met Is	er on
SANTARY, 1860, TO WHOM SOLD AND PLA	OR WIDE	NCT: 901	D.
	wesate.		The said
To whom sold. Date of sale. Whe	ere sold.		No.
J. W. Zacharie & Co Feb'v 3 St. I			000.1
James T. Ames March 14 New	York		000
Captain G. Barry June 11 St. !	onist.		80
W. C. N. Swift Aug. 31 Spri			400
W. C. N. Swift Nov. 13 Sprii	ngfield.	****	80
State of Alabama Sept. 27 Base			000.1
State of Alabama Nov. 14 Rato			2.500
State of Charles Nov. 6 Was	himmerica	10000	000
Phillips county, Ark Nov. 16 St. I	AUIS.		50
6. B. Lamar Nov. 24 Wate	ervliet.		0000
The arms were all flint lock muskets			
tion, and were all soid at \$2 50 each,			
chared by Captale G. Barry and by th			
Volunteers, for which \$2 each were paid		-	

the transaction of some minor business.

Mr. Santouson, of Duval, Chairman of the Committee on Ordinances, made the following report:

The Select Committee on Ordinances respectfully submit that they are now prepared to report to this Convention an ordinance of secession. In view of the grave import of the subject under their consideration, they deem a recurrence to a few of the leading principles involved in the formation of the confederacy, which we are about to sever, not imporporiate. Your committee regard the constitution of the United States of America as simply a compact in solemn form entered into between equals. At the formation of the confederacy the several colonies, the then contracting parties, had declared themselves free and independent States. These states thus declared and mutually acknowledged to be free and independent, for the purpose of forming a federal government, delegated certain of their rights. Those rights, with wise forecast and prudence, they specifically enumerated in the instrument so made to constitute the bond of union between them, and with equal swedem declared that all powers not granted or prohibited wure reserved to their people. The federal government was therefore limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting the compact. Your committee from reassuming these delegated powers, and are of the opinion that the right of secession, or taking back the powers so delegated to the federal government, was one of the rights reserved to the States respectively. In support of this opinion reference is made by your committee to the acts of the States of New York, Virginia and Rhode laind, ratifying the federal government, hear of these States distinctly affirm the right to reassume the powers granted whenever it should become necessary to the happiness of their people, or should be perverted to their injury or oppression." These States flowing and the foundation made by them must of necessity error equally to the became necessary to the happiness of their peo

HE RESULT OF JUDGE SMALLEY'S CHARGE
TO THE GRAND JURY.

EERRIGAN, CONGRESSMAN ELECT, TO BE ARRESTED
FOR MISTRASION OF TREASON.

It will be remembered that some time ago an advertisement appeared in the Husain, signed by Mr. James
Kerrigan, Congressman elect, and calling for volunteers
"to protect the South in their constitutional rights."
Some days after this publication an explanation of the
advertisement appeared in one of the New York dailiter,
saying that the object of Mr. Kerrigan was political and
not military, and that he intended to form an organization in opposition to that of Tammany and Mozart Hall.
Other papers have since charged, however, that Kerrigan
and aid the secessionists. An appearance of reliability
was given to this report ty the fact that Mr. Kerrigan is
has but recently visited Charleston, has but just returned, and was there during the excitement consequent
upon the firing into the Star of the West.

It is now rumored—and the rumor is believed by Kerrigan himself—that Mr. Kerrigan is to be a state of the United State
of America should state before a damission into the consideracy an
expensive the state of the States of the United States of America should have and carries
the powers enumerated in the federal Consideration of a covernment, to secure to themselves and their posterity
concernment, to secure to themselves and the propose and those posmitted the enjoyment of equal rights in the Union, the
constitution of the constitutions of the
constitution of the constitution of recommend that the State of Fiorica of, by her solven-tion now assembled, secode pow, and reassume all the rights by her delegated to the federal government known as the United States of America, and declary herself to be a sourceign and independent mation, and to this end ad-vise the adoption of the ordinance of secession herewith respectfully submitted.

J. P. SANDERSON, Chairman, A. K. ALLSON,
MODITION TINIOSE,
JAMES GUITE,
JAS. R. JWENN,
JAMES B. DAWKINS,
S. BAKER,
J. PATTON ADDERSON,
was received and concurre

S. BAKER.

On motion, the report was received and concurred in.
Mr. Davis, of Leon, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the ordinance reported by the Select Committee on Ordinances ratitled the Ordinance of Secession, with instructions to consider the same and report thereon, have had the same under consideration and report the following as a substitute for said ordinance, and recommend its adoption. All of which is respectfully submitted.

OKRESANCE OF SECESSION.

We, the people of the State of Florida, in Convention assembled, do solemnly ordain, publish and declare, that the State of Florida hereby withdraws berself from the confederacy of States existing under the name of the United States of America, and from the existing government of the said States; and that all political connection between her and the government of said States ought to be, and the same is hereby totally annulled, and said Union of States dissolved; and the State of Florida is hereby declared a sovereign and independent nation; and that all ordinances heretofore adopted, in so far as they create or recognise said Union, he and they are hereby repealed.

Several attempts, by resolution and amendment, were made to postpone the time at which the ordinance should take effect; but all were voted down, and, on motion, the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock next morning.

Convention adjourned till ten o'clock next morning.

SIXTH DAY.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment—every member present. The Roy. Mr. Ellis officiated as chaplain.

The ordinance of secession, being the special order of the day, was taken up.

Upon the question of its passage, the year and nays being called for by Mesers. Dawkins and Finegan, the your was:—

being called for by Messes. Dawkins and Finegan, the vote was:—
YEAS—Mr. President, Messes. Alderman, Allison, Auderson, Baker of Calboun, Barrington, Beard, Bethel, Chandler, Collier, Coon, Cooper, Danlel, Davis, Dawkins, Bevall, Dilworth, Finegan, Folson, Gary, Gettis, Glazier, Golden, Helvenston, Henry, Hunter, Irwin, Kirksey, Ladd, Iamar, Iamb, Lea of Madison, Leigh of Sumter, Lewis, Love, McGahaglia, McLean, McIntosh, McNealey, Mays, Morton, Newmans, Nicholson, Owens, Palmer, Parkhill, Pelot, Pinckney, Sanderson, Saxon, Sever, Sacheer, Simpson, Solans, Stephens, Thomas, Tift, Turman, Ward, Wright of Iscambia, Wright of Columbia, and Yater—62.

NAYS—Baker of Jackson, Gregory, Hendricks, McCas-

man, ward, Wright of Escambia, Wright of Columbia and Yates—62.

Navs—Baker of Jackson, Gregory, Hendricks, McCas kill, Morrison, Rutland and Woodrus—7.

The ordinance was declared adopted at twenty-two minutes past twelve o'clock.

Rill, Morrison, Rutland and Woodrug—7.
The ordinance was declared adopted at twenty-two minutes past twelve o'clock.

Fort Marion, which is called one of the defences of St. Augustine, Florida, was built by the Spaniards when Florida was a Spanish province. It is not a fortress of much rida was a Spanish province. It is not a fortress of much as a spanish province. It is not a fortress of much as a spanish province. It is not a fortress of much as the period when it was constructed. It is altuated at the extreme southeastern part racks, situated at the opposite portion, and which was once the convent of St. Francis. It is probably the oldest fortress in the United States and is interesting as a relic of the style of ancient fortification, and for its association with events in the old Spanish, English and Indian wars. The precise date of its construction is not definitely known. It may have been commenced by the Spaniards in 1665, or not until many years later, and it was named by them the castle of St. Mark, and was completed in 1756. It is situated at the northern extremity of the town. It is built of stone; its wails are completed in 1756. It is situated at the northern extremity of the town. It is built of stone; its wails are summunted with towers corresponding. It is casemated and bomb proof. The work is enclosed by a wide, deep ditch, with perpendicular walls of masonry, over which is thrown a bridge, which was originally protected by a draw. The fort has a soa wall a mile i length, built for the main purpose of a breakwater. The interior of this old fortress is said to be full of dark, gloomy retreats and subterranean passages. A little work of "Sketches of St. Augustine," published in 1848, says of it:— Within the bastion of the northeast angle, far under ground, is a draw. This place was accidentally discovered soon after the work fell into the hands of the American army. It was then walled up. As to the b story of the place—whether it was once an inquisitorial chamber or the scene of vengeance—there

THE WORK DONE AND TO BE DONE. South Carolina....

K DONE AND ACSTATES SECREDED.

December 20, 1861.

January 9, 1861.

January 11, 1861.

January 11, 1861.

ORDERED. Florida. January 11, 1861.

SECESSION CONVENTIONS ORDERED.

Georgia, now in session.

Louisiana meeta January 23.

Arkansas, probabily January 28.

Texas, January 28.

Virginia, Pebruary 13.

North Carolina, Pebruary 18.

Tennessee, Fubruary 18.

Tennessee, Fubruary 18.

The following Southern States have not yet called conventions:— Maryland,

MISSOURI. MISSOURI.

SEIZURE OF ST. LOUIS POWDER IN NEW ORLEANS.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 12.]

Forty-five hundred kegs of powder, worth about \$23,000, shipped from the fast via New Orleans, to Laffin, Smith & Bois, of this city, on board ship Tornado, has been seized in New Orleans by the secessionists. The correspondents of Messrs. L. S. & B. have telegraphic the house here, desiring the privalent to sell it to the State for cash, otherwise fearing they would not get anything for it.

for it.

THE MILITARY GUARD AT THE SCH-TREASURY.
The presence of a military guard of forty soldiers, and one officer commanding, in the Sub-Treasury effice yesterday, was the cause of attracting crowds round the Costom House all day, who manifested a great deal more curiosity and excitement than the circumstance warranted. The Custom House is the property of the general government, and it has a perfect right to occupy it with troops. True, there is no apparent necessity for placing a guard over the Sub-Treasury, but when every hour brings usings of the seizure of government buildings and property by traitors, to co-operation with whom an organization in this city is publicly pledged, is it any wonder that the military authorities should adopt some precaution even here? If they erred in this instance, they erred on the right side, and are entitled to the thanks rather than the criticisms of the public.

MPORYANT COMMUNICATION OF THE MAYOR OF ST.
LOUIS.

MATOR'S OFFICE St. Louis, Jan. 11, 1961.)
GENTIMEN OF THE BOARD OF GENENG CONSTILL.

A very general and unusual excitement pervades our constraint; and although I do not apprehend that any actual disturbance or interference with the rights of our citizens will ensee, yet I deem it best that all proper precautionary measures should be taken to be fully prepared for any event. I would hence recommend that the members of the Council from each ward select from among their best citizens such a number of men as the exigencies of the case may seem to require, and to organize them so as to be ready for any emergency. Our citizens are entitled to the full protection of the laws, and must have it.

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF ST. LOUIS.

BROOVD SERVICEN—In the present disturbed state of the public mind we feel it our duty to recommend yeu to avoid all occasions of public excitement, to obey the laws, to respect the rights of all citizens, and to keep away, as much as possible, from all assemblages where the indiscretion of a word, or the impetuosity of a momentary passion might endanger public tranquility. Obey the injunction of the Apoetle, St. Peter—"Follow peace with all men, and believes, without which no man can see God."

PETER RICHARD KENERICK, Archbebop of St. Louis.

The Arkansas Legislature has transmously passed a bill submitting the question of calling a convention of the scople on the 18th of February. If a majority favors a convention the Governor is to appoint the day.

RESIGNATION OF A NAVAL OFFICER. T. B. Mills, master of the sloap-of war Brocklyn, again tendered his resignation last night, and will immediately go South. ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

winted Attack on Fort Su arelina Troops Fallure of the Col. Hayne to Washington th Carolina Carry out her 1-The Carrison and Beers-The Army of utb Carolina,

nel Hayne, the Commissioner from an interview with the Presiden relativ failed in getting the Executive sanction, but, on the con-trary, received a prompt refusal to his proposition. We also learn that Lieut. Talbot, one of the subordinate officers under Major Anderson, and who went to Washington in company with the representative of South Carolina, returned to Charleston from Washington yesterday afternoon, carrying with him the written re-fusal of the President to accode to the demand made on the part of the republic of South Carolina for the evacuation of Fort Sumter; and furthermore, it is said Licuto defend his position from any attack that may be made on it. The peremptory demand of the Palmetto republic for the evacuation of Fort Sumter may have more signifcance than some people are willing to give to it; but it is nevertheless believed by those who are familiar with nilitary matters and stragetical prognostics that this ast refusal of the President will precipitate an attack on Fort Sumter by the South Carolina troops, and that we may be prepared to hear of its assault at any moment. The proposition to attack the fort has been supposed practicable by some and impracticable and certain madness by others, so that one of those propositions, although diametrically opposed to each other, must be correct. We therefore propose to review the resources of the fort, with its present garrison, for defence.

FORT SUMTER. Fort Sumter is a modern truncated pentagonal fort built upon an artificial island at the mouth of Charleston harbor, three and three-eights miles from the city of Charleston. The island has for its base a sand and mud bank, with a superstructure, if we may so term it, of the refuse chips from several Northern granite quarries. These rocks are firmly embedded in the sand, and upon them the present fortification is reared. The island itself cost half a million of deliars, and was ten years in construc. and at the time of its occupancy by Major Anderson was so nearly completed as to admit the introduction of its armament. The walls are of solid brick and concrete masonry, built close to the edge of the water and with-out a berm. They are sixty feet high and from eight to twelve feet in thickness, and are pierced for three tiers of guns on the north, east and west exterior sides. Its weakest point is on the south side, of which the masonry is not only weaker than that of the other sides, but it is not protected by any flank fire, which would sweep the wharf. Once anded, an entrance may, at the present state of the construction, be easily made: for the blinds of the lower embrasures, though six inches in thickness, may yet be asily blown away, and even if this was impo ladders can reach those of the second tier, which are not protected in this manner.

are not protected in this manner.

The work is designed for an armament of one hundred and forty pieces of ordnance of all calibres. Two tiers of the guns are under bombproof casements, and the third or upper tier open, or, in military parlance, en barbette; the lower tier for forty-two pounder Paixhan gans; the second tier for eight and ten inch Columbiads, for throw, ing solid or hellow shot, and the upper tier for mortars and twenty-four pound guns. The full armament of the fort, however, had not arrived there when Major Ander-son took possession; but since its occupancy by the present garrison no efforts have been spared to place the work in an efficient state of defence, by mounting all the available guns and placing them in salient the fort is not in position, as only seventy-five of the one hundred and forty guns required for it are now mounted. Heven Paixhanguns are among that number—nine of them ommanding Fort Moultrie, which is within easy range, and the other two pointing towards Castle Pinckney, which s well out of range. Some of the Columbiads, the most effective weapon for siege or defensive operations, are not mounted. Four of the thirty-two pounder barbette guns are on pivot carriages, which gives them the entire range of the horizon, and others have a horizontal sweep of fire of 180 degrees. In addition to these weightier preparations for defence, the walls are pierced everywhere for muskets, of which there are endless numbers ready and loaded. The magazine contains seven hundred barrels of gunpowder and an ample supply of shot, powder and shells for one year's siege, and a large amount ous artillery stores. The garrison is amply supplied with water from artificial wells, which are supplied by the frequent showers of rain.

In a defensive or strategetical point of view, Fort Sumter radiates its fire through all the channels from the sea approach to Charleston, and has a full sweep of range in its rear, or city side. The fort is sufficiently out of range from a land artillery attack, so that all apprehen-sions for breaching it from that source may be put at rest. The maximum range of the guns from Sumter is three miles; but for accurate firing, sufficient to hull a vessel, the distance would require to be reduced one-half of that figure. The war garrison of the fort is six hundred men, but only seventy-nine of that number are

Having thus hastily reviewed the point of contention, we now pass to make such remarks as the nature of the case will permit.

Thousands of schemes have been devised by unmilitary men for taking Fort Sumter. One man thought that it might be taken by floating down to the fort rafts piled with burning tar barrels, thus attempting to smoke the American troops out, as you would smoke a rabbit out of a bollow. Another was for filling bombs with prussic acid, and giving each of the United States soldiers a smeil. And still another thought that by erecting a bar ricade of cotton bales, and arming it with cannon, a floating battery might be made, which, with the aid of forts Moultrie and Johnson and Castle Pinckney, together with redoubts thrown up on Morris' and Jones' islands, and with further assistance of an armed feet, an attack might be made on the fort, and at some convenient point a party of sharpshoote re might be stationed, who would pick of the garrison, range by man, thus giving an opportunity to a party of infi arry to scale the walls of the fort. Such a storming, however, could only be accomplished by an immensa macri-fice of life; and the only practicable mode of taking the fort would seem to be by a protracted siege, and by the unchristian mode of starving them.

Passing by these opinions, we now advert to what is termed by military men a tangible and practicable plan of attack on the fort, under the pressure and strength of which the garrison will surrender. The remounting of the guns at Fort Moultrie, and erection of hatteries on Morris Island, and to which much importance is attached by many, is probably nething more than a strategical movement to cover the real plan of attack, which we are led to believe is contemplated and decided upon. The question so often racoted, is Fort Suniter impregnable against any attack that may be made by the South Carolina troops? we answer em phatically in the negative. In making this statement we have the opinion of an officer who has served twenty-seven years in the American army, who says the work can be carried by an assault on the south or gorge side of the fort-its weakest point-and thus force the main gateway entrance to the work, and by attacks with smaller detachments effecting an extrance through open embrasures of the fert, at which no guns are mounted. The attack would no doubt be made just before daybreak, so that he movements of the assailants would be covered by larkness. At all events, the only obtacle to the approach of a fletilla from Charleston would be expoure to the fire of a few barbette guns; and if the attacking force should be so fortunate as to gain a position within one-half a mile of the fort, these guns could not be depressed enough to keep the assailants in short range-hence the defence of the fort would depend upon the musketry of the garrison, and when the assailants shall approach near the walls of the fort, to complete the defence with hand grenades and shells dropped from the ramparts. That the assent of Fort Sumter is fully planned we have not the slightest doubt; and that that attack, when it shall be put into execution, will be made upon the most scientific and stragetical principles. To bear us out in this assertion, let us see who the supposed authors of much pile made. In Charleston, the many let us the supposed authors of and stragetical principles. To bear us out in this assertion, let us see who the supposed authors of such a plan may be. In Charleston to-day there are the following officers, lately holding commissions in the federal army, who are now actively engaged in sustaining the honor of their new republic, viz.—Major Ripley. Captair Dunovant, Captain Barnard E. Bee, Captain A. C. ed or may be hereafter commissioned.

Myers, Lieutentant George S. James, Lieutenant W. H. Gibbs, Lieut. James H. Hallenguist. From the federal navy—Commander Henry J. Hartstene and Lieutenants do Dozier; Master Wm. E. Evans and M Hamilton, John Grimball. These officers have had ten to twenty-five years experience in the regular ser vice, and the greater number of them were prom brave and meritorious conduct.

THE GARRISON IN THE FORT.

Names, R. Anderson. S. W. Crawford. Abris Doubleday. Captain Truman Seymour Captain Truman Seymour Captain Truman Seymour Captain J. N. Hai J. N. Hai J. G. Foster. G. W. Snyder. List Lieut. List Li	Regiment		Born G. S Ken'y I Penn. 2 N. Y. 6 Ver't. 7 D. C. 8 Ind'a. 8 N. Y. 6 N. Y. 7 Virg's
	Med Staff lst Art'y. lst Art'y. lst Art'y. lst Art'y. lst Art'y. Engin'rs. Engin'rs.	Mar. 10, 1851 July 1, 1842 July 1, 1846 May 22, 1847 June 17, 1848 July 1, 1856 July 1, 1856	
			11
	Major. Asst. Sur'n. Captain. Captain Ist Lieut. Lt. Leut. 2d Lieut. Captain. Ist Lieut.	Rank. Regiment for Corps. Major. Ist Art'y. Asst. Sur'n. Med Staff Captain. Ist Art'y. Captain Ist Art'y. Ist Lieut. Ist Art'y. Zd Lieut. Ist Art'y. Captain. Engin'rs. Let Lieut. Engin'rs. Let Lieut. Engin'rs.	Rank. Regiment try into service. Major tat Arty July 1, 1925 Asst. Sur'n. Med Staff Mar. 10, 1831 Captain lat Arty July 1, 1842 Captain lat Arty July 1, 1842 Captain lat Arty July 1, 1842 List Lieut lat Arty June 17, 1848 Zd Lieut lat Arty June 17, 1848 Zd Lieut lat Arty July 1, 1846 Lat Lieut Lat Lat Lat Lat Lat Lat Lat Lat Lat La

Under the most favorable circumstances this force would only be sufficient to operate nine guns; but we apprehend the attack will be so sudden and in such force

as to render those gans useless. RANGE OF COLUMBIAD SHELL GUNS Many persons are under the impression that cannon of very large size, such as those with which Fort Sumter is armed, can do great damage at a distance of four or five miles; but such is not the fact, as ascertained by actual periment by the United States Board of Ordnance. Comhander Dahlgren, in his work on heavy artillery, has given the result. The furthest range of a hundred pound shell, even at an elevation of thirtyfive degrees given to the gun, is 4,828 yards; the time of flight being thirty-five seconds. The great twelve-inch Columbiad, the largest gun made, looded with twenty five pounds of powder, a shell of 172 pounds, and the piece at an elevation of thirty-five degrees, has made a range only of 5,409 yards, the projectile occupying thirty-two seconds in its flight. By increasing the elevation to thirty-nine degrees only 100 yards more was gained in the range. From the same gun, with a charge of powder twenty-eight pounds, shell of 180 pounds and an elevation of thirty-five degrees. range of 5,671 yards has been attained, and at an ele vation of thirty-nine degrees a range of 5,761 yards (three and a third miles), which is the greatest that has ever been accomplished by any gun in our service. The flight occupied thirty-six seconds. Charleston is If it were even within the farthest range of those guns, the angle of elevation necessary to accomplish such a distance is so extreme that to hit the city would be a matter of extreme uncertainty. The guns of Port Sum-ter can only be raised to an elevation of tinrty-three degrees on account of the casemates, and consequen a ten inch Columbiad, at an elevation of thirty-three degrees, will throw a shell about three miles. There are no such guns in barbette at Fort Sumter, and if there are

any casemate guns of that calibre no such elevation could be had. The upper surface of the gun would strike against the top of the embrasure at an elevation far short of thirty-three degrees. MORRIS ISLAND. The batteries on this island are unquestionably rather formidable, and of much more importance than Fort foultrie. They command the entrance to the harbor, and mount some fifteen or twenty heavy Columbiads. Addi-tional batteries have been erected within a few days. The approach to the harbor is obstructed by the sinking of a ship in the channel; vigorous preparations are pushed forward for an attack upon Fort Sumter; the supplies of the garrison are reduced, the men becoming dis-pirited, and everything tends to the ultimate surrender of the fortress into the hands of the South Carolinians.

aking of her under any circumstances could be only with a fearful sacrifice of buman life. THE ABMY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. We have spared no pains to get an accurate statement of the number of troops and the names of the companies of the troops now under arms near Charleston and

Fort Sumter is regarded as an ugly customer, and the

available to attack Fort Sumter. General-in-Chief. Gov. F. R. Pickens,
Surgeon General. R. W. Gibbes.
Engineer-in-Chief. Golonel Quinn.
Brigadier General. John Dunovant.
Adjutant General. Slates R. Gist.
Brigadier General. — Cunningham.
Quartermaster General. L. M. Hatch. IDS-DE-CAMP TO GOVERNOR PICKENS, WITH THE RANK OF

J. Jonathan Luces,
Paul H. Hayne,
R. B. Johnston,
F. W. McMaster.

JERUTERANT COLONEL.
R. S. Duryea,
Abram Huguenin,
John S. Greer.

THE COMMANDANTS OF THE FORTS.

Adjutant and Inspector General Durovant, late Captain

J. A. Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's, Island.

J. J. Pettegrew, Castle Pinckney,
Captain J. Johnson, Jr., Fort Jol., neon.

Colonel John Conningham, Arse. asl.

Colonel John Cunningham, Arse and.

THE TROOPS NOW UNDER ARY & NEAR CHARITSTON.
Companies.
Edgedicid (Geo.) Rifles, Capt. C cero Adams
Calboun Guard, Capt. John B. Frazer
Artiflery Company, Capt. John B. Frazer
Carloun Guard, Capt. John F sussell
Cadet Riflemen.
Sumter Volunteers, Capt. J. S. Richardson.
Charleston Riflemen, Capt. J. A. Blake.
Wigdant Rifles.
Marion Volunteers, Capt. M. B. Stanley
Darlington Guard, Capt. F. F. Warley
Richland Riflemen, Capt. F. Warley
Richland Riflemen, Capt. F. Warley
Richland Riflemen, Capt. F. Warley
Charleston Mountee
Guard, Capt. J. J. Moultrie
Montgomery Blues (et Geo.)
Charleston Mountee
Guard, Capt. James Perrin.
Hamburg (Geo.)
Emute Men, Capt. Spiers
Cherokee Fond Emute Men, Capt. Meriweather
Governor's Gur rd, Capt. W. H. Cassen.
Columbia Volv steers, Capt. D. B. Miller
Columbia Art' Serry, Capt. A. J. Green.
Rhett Guard
Capt. W. Walker
Prenix Rif.
Brocks Guar
Phenix Rif.
Brocks Guards.

relate A, we are inclined to the belief that, considering the pseucity of the garrison of Fort Sumter, and the lar ge number of troops now at the disposal of Governor P seens, of South Carolina, an assault upon Fort sumter will be practicable and successful. That such an attack will be made as soon as the news of the result of Coionel Hayne's mission to Washington is known, we have not the slightest doubt. Such a questionable meature, if it shall be carried into effect, will be attended with fearful loss of life, especially on the part of the

LATEST NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 14.]

THE CADET RIFLEMEN.

A detachment of about forty of this corpt embarked at four o'cick yesterday afternoon upon a steamer and proceeded down the harbor. We learn that their orders are to cruise around the bar and watch for any hoetile vessels that may be sent hither.

SUB ROSA.

All day Saturday and yesterday our people were kept upon the qui circ. The quiet arrival and departure of the Brocklyn war steamer was abundantly discussed on Saturday morning, and the fact that the secret negotiations known to be pending between Fort Sunter and the State had resulted in the sudden departure of Attorney General Hayne and Lieutenant Hall for Washington, or Saturday evening, furnished the wonder-mongers additional food for speculation. Nothing definite, however, has been made public as yet conscraining these negotiations, although we have reason to think that before the middle of the present week enough will have transpired in relations to the gratify the general curiouty of our citiesus.

BONATION OF RICE TO THE TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS QUARTERS DEPARTMENT.)

It affords the Quartermaster General much pleasure to acknowledge the gift, by Mr. James B. Heyward, of two thousand bushels of rough rice.

L. M. HATCH, Quartermaster General.

RONOR TO THE BRAYE.

Executive Office, Department of War, §

I. M. HATCH, Quartermaster General.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

ELECTIVE OPPICE, BPRETMENT OF WAR, I CHARLESTON, Jan. 10, 1881.

HIS Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief congratulates the efficers and troops at Fort Moultrie upon the promptitude with which they repulsed the attempt to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter. The readiness with which the citizens of the State have rallied in their defence is honorable to them, and recalls the memories of the time when, at the same place, the citizens soft that day won for themselves and their state imperishable credit. The State may safely conside in her sons, who have thus prepared themselves, at the rights of their State. His Excellency the Governor directs this order to be read on parade at Port Moris and Fort Moultrie.

REVENUE SERVICE.

We are informed that Henry Muliens, P. A. Aveilhe and N. L. Coste bave been duly appointed, respectively, as lieutenants—first, second and third—in the service of the State of South Carolina.

VIRGINIA.